

Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1864.

Meems. Dick, Pool and Warren had an opportunity to ventilate the Pool Peace resolutions in the Senate on Thursday last. They were given a full hearing and were listened to with becoming attention.

Mr. Dick's speech is the only one which has been presented to us by our Reporter, and it was so interperated in sentiment, and so unwarrantable and we think so injurious to our cause, that we were unwilling to contribute to its circulation, any more than we are obliged to do to enable us to reply to its obnoxious features. In our quotations from it for this purpose, we shall be careful so to quote as to leave no possibility for any imputation that in any wise any sentiment is perverted from or extended beyond its true intention, meaning and effect. At the same time we protest our great reluctance to discuss such a speech, and that we only do so as a matter of duty.

Mr. Dick has misrepresented those who differ from him, from the outset to the close of his remarks; and on so grave and momentous a question and at so anxious a period, it is lamentable to see a man of intelligence and virtue so far led away by prejudice and passion, as to indulge the license of political trickery; for only in this view, or else that Mr. Dick sets no guard upon his language, can his speech be judged. Mr. Dick opened with the announcement that in the "opinion of some, peace can only be obtained by fighting." This is not true in point of fact. If Mr. Dick felt capable of fair discussion, the true proposition should have been, that there are some and many, who think that no opportunity is afforded for negotiation—that our enemy will not negotiate with us on honorable terms—that he has given no evidence of a willingness to do so; but on the contrary, every manifestation that he has made on the subject, is an assurance that he will listen to no negotiation except on the abandonment of our independence and the surrender of our arms. That this being the case, our only hope is to fight so long as he invades us, and to resist his efforts to overthrow us. This is the true attitude, fairly stated, of every man who opposes these peace movements which have so long agitated the State.

Mr. Dick's next proposition was, that this "is a great civil strife between two peoples of the same race." This is a statement equally unfounded as the former; and Mr. Dick has heretofore, in the most solemn manner, given the refutation to his present assertion. To call this a civil war is to admit the South to be in rebellion, and her people to be rebels.—It is to yield all that the enemy claims of right to subdue us; and after subjugation to punish the offenders. It is to concede our lack of claim to be recognized as an independent nation, and the propriety of the conduct of civilized nations in not recognizing us. It gives up our whole cause. We are inclined to think that the use of this word is one of those thoughtless fervidities with which Mr. Dick rounds off a period, without any adequate reflection upon the meaning of the phraseology. We say we are inclined to think this—and for two reasons:

First—Because Mr. Dick has so distinctly and unequivocally asserted the contrary.—He was a member of the Convention of 1861—he was there on the memorable 20th of May of that year—he voted for Craig's Ordinance of Secession, and enrolled his name on parchment among the number of those who declared the right, the sovereign inalienable right of the State of North Carolina to "secede from the union" to which she had belonged, and to form a new confederation with other sovereignties. He contributed his part to this secession; and by his act he declared the Federal union to be a foreign government, with no power to control, direct or command our citizens, or coerce our State; and by reason thereof, that her people and our people should be foreign and alien to one another and no longer fellow citizens of the same government. It was because of this secession and the acts which were done under it, that the Federal Government blockaded our ports, invaded our territory, and made war upon us. How then, with any pretence to the use of sensible English, can Mr. Dick make this war out to be a "civil strife," unless he means to abandon his action heretofore taken?

Second—Whether Mr. Dick were a member of the Secession Convention or no, and participated in the act of Secession by the Ordinance which effected it or no, he is one of the loudest declaimers for State sovereignty.—Along with Mr. Sharp and other old Federalists, he has become a mighty champion of State sovereignty. How then can he call this a civil war, when he knows that North Carolina, by the most formal act of sovereignty, dissolved her connection with the old government, and established her association with the new? In no aspect can Mr. Dick make this a civil strife, except he abandon his own acts, his own opinions, and yield to the enemies of his country all they claim.

Having assumed these incompatible and irreconcilable hypotheses, Mr. Dick proceeded to arraign his own government, and continued the display of that unrelenting, unstinted denunciation of it, without any mixture of aught against the public enemy, which has made an unvaried monotony on "his side of the House" since the opening of the Legislative session. He said the government had

"never attempted to win the affections of the people;" and as evidence of this, "that it had set aside the most solemn contracts—it had impressed the people's property, and had three times suspended the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus." These are the accusations. In these strong but general terms are they couched; and the meaning and purport of them are, to declare the hatred of the people against a government of "deception and oppression"; and the effect of them, if not the intent of them, is to alienate the affections of the people from the government and to cause them to withhold from it their support. What ally could the enemy desire more valuable than Mr. Dick? Suppose the people believe him, and the army believe him, when he says that the "government had never attempted to win the affections of the people?" That only "deception and the strong arm of military power had been relied on?" We say, suppose he affects the people and the army with a belief in the truth of this statement? What but one result can follow—the desertion of our banners and the surrender to the foe?

Now, let us test these generalities of Mr. Dick, and see how well or ill founded are these pernicious accusations against the government he contributed to form, and to which he has, under oath before God, committed his allegiance:—

1st.—"It has set aside the most solemn contract." By this Mr. Dick means that it has placed in the army the principals of substitutes. This was done by an act of Congress—by the vote of the Representatives of the people; and if Congress had the constitutional right so to vote, then there was no violation of contract in a legal point of view. And if the necessity of reinforcing the army for the salvation of the country existed, then there was no such violation in a moral point of view. We say, that both of them concurred; and that Mr. Dick slanders his Government when he accuses it of a breach of contract. Every judicial tribunal in the land, and as far as we recollect every Judge in the land, with the exception of Chief Justice Pearson, pronounced the substitute law constitutional; some of them declared that the government had never made any contract with the principals that they could be kept out of the service; and others asserting the higher doctrine, that Congress never could have made such a contract. The question came before our Supreme Court, and Judge Battle and Judge Manly both delivered opinions. Judge Manly said in substance:

1st.—That Congress, in the exercise of the war power, cannot grant permanent and irrevocable exemptions upon any terms whatever.

2nd.—That if the public necessity requires, they must be revoked, and each successive Congress must judge of the necessity.

3rd.—That the exemptions were not matters of contract on the part of the Government, but matters of grace and favor, subject to modification or repeal at all times, at the will of the legislative body.

This was the opinion of the Supreme Court of this State. It was sustained by the Supreme Court of Virginia, and never controverted by any tribunal in the nation. Mr. Dick professes to respect the judiciary—he champions it—and it is the main feature in his political code to uphold the civil law. Well, here is the civil law—decided by the competent tribunals—but because it does not sustain Mr. Dick's accusations against the Government, he kicks it to one side and lavishes his charges with an undisturbed gusto. It will be hard to make people believe that Mr. Dick reverences the judiciary, except when he can use its action for his own purposes.

His next accusation, as a cause of offence, is as unjust as the preceding. "It has impressed the people's property." This Mr. Dick adduces as a reason why our people should not give the Government their affections. Is this just—is it patriotic? When was war ever carried on without impressments of property? Will Mr. Dick tell us? How can it be carried on without the conscription of men and the impressment of property? Will Mr. Dick answer? Is there not an express constitutional authority in the Government to make impressments? Will Mr. Dick answer? Have these impressments been unnecessarily or wrongfully made, with the sanction of Government? Will Mr. Dick tell us an instance, when and where? If, then, the Government has a right to impress—if the necessity of impressing is absolute and peremptory, and no instance can be given of the Government's sanctioning unjust or unnecessary impressment—then where is the patriotism, where the justice, where the truth in Mr. Dick's accusation? What stands between Mr. Dick and the imputation of having made an injurious charge against his own Government, in the spirit of calumny?

Lastly—It has three times suspended the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. Yes, and we answer twice it was unknown to the people that it had been done. So little advantage did the government take of it to do any wrong, that not even Mr. Dick himself uttered a complaint. And with reference to its last suspension, Mr. Dick cannot fix a case where the government oppressed a single man, woman or child by reason of the suspension; nor can he name a case when it did not make all repatriation whenever injustice was done by its subordinates. We defy Mr. Dick to prove the contrary.

We have now done with this speech—we have given it more notice than it deserved, but we wish to let the people see how far a mind led away by unbounded reasoning, and perverted by evil passions, can draw others from the right path.

If we fail—if this people are lost, and

liberty perish under the assaults of our enemies, there will be many a broken, humiliated and ruined patriot who will upbraid Mr. Dick as contributor to our destruction; while if we succeed—if God bless and prosper our arms—he will not be remembered for any assistance which he furnished in the day of trial.

We published yesterday an article from the Goldsboro State Journal, having reference to the granting of permissions to those who choose to go into the lines of the enemy, to return into ours. In doing so we do not intend to be understood as reflecting upon the course of Gen. Leventhorpe in the particular cases referred to. But we feel bound to say, that we approve the policy determined on by Gen. Baker, and we believe it ought to be maintained. The Yankees do not allow any one to pass their lines for courtesy or humanity sake. We know instances of refusal, and of the imposition of conditions impossible to be accepted, where humanity was all on the side of the applicant. We should then follow their example in this matter, at least so far as to forbid those to return who voluntarily seek to go into the Yankee lines, unless we have a policy to serve in pursuing the opposite course. This, we understand to have been the policy adopted by Gen. Baker, and it was a considerate and wise policy. It was in strict accordance with public sentiment, and we believe necessary to the furtherance of the public interests.

President Davis' Health.

The Charlotte Times of yesterday, says Gen. J. S. Preston passed on the train towards Columbia yesterday afternoon, from whom we learned that President Davis had recovered from his recent illness (neuralgia) and is now able to attend to his duties. The report of his death fell with stunning effect upon the whole community, as the greatest calamity that could now befall us.

The Salisbury Watchman has learned that that an order has been received from Richmond for the removal of all the prisoners from that post.

YANKEE DESERTERS.—We are reliably informed that there are 1,000 deserters from Sherman's army in Macon, which have been picked up at various times. So says a Macon paper.

The Situation.

The reliable gentleman was unusually silent yesterday, and the quietness was for the first time in weeks deprived of their occupation. There was not even a rumor in circulation, and this was passing strange, for every day for week's past some startling report was repeated from one to another, which was always sure to find attentive and credulous listeners, who magnified reports and made a mountain out of a mole hill. Savannah has been taken three or four times according to rumor, but we are gratified to be enabled to assure our readers that it will stand bidding defiance to the foe, and if we can rely upon the latest news received General Hardee is confident of his ability to hold the city. We are pleased to know that we have ample force to hold the line of the Savannah river (north bank) in any emergency. The news is encouraging. A friend has favored the Charleston Courier, of Monday, with the following details of operations since the advance of the Yankees.

"On Wednesday, 6th inst., there was considerable skirmishing at Station Two and a Half. The Yankees used their artillery as well as musketry, while the latter only was brought into action on our side. Our men felt back skirmishing to their third line of intrenchments. Our outer lines, fourteen miles from the city, on account of their extreme length, were untenable, and were evacuated before daylight Saturday morning, 10th inst.

The Sharpshooters of the enemy were very active at that point, and heavy skirmishing ensued between them and our troops on the second line of work, which we now hold. At daylight on Sunday, the 11th inst., the enemy attacked our second line, and between nine and ten o'clock made an assault which was easily repulsed. Monday, the 12th inst., heavy firing was kept up along the line all day. From that time until Friday, the 16th inst., everything remained comparatively quiet when fighting again commenced and was kept up all day until dark. The firing, both by cannon and small arms was very heavy.

"The enemy have three lines of entrenchments, and are in the vicinity of the old Race Course.

"It is reported that the enemy have thrown a pontoon bridge across the river above Savannah. They have also succeeded in cutting off one of our gunboats. An effort was made to relieve it, and a small gunboat sent to its assistance. The latter, however, was disabled, and it is reported captured. All the places of business have been closed and every one able to bear a musket was in the trenches."

Later intelligence from near the scene of operations states that Col. Young, with a force of about nine hundred men, went to Argyle Island, where the Yankees had pressing rice for their own use, and between five and six o'clock were engaged pounding rice for their own use. Col. Young drove them off and burnt the mill. The next morning the Yankees were reinforced by about two thousand men and regained possession of the place. The Yankees had destroyed all the buildings, &c., on Mr. M. H. Williams' plantation at Moutch.

We have received through the thoughtful attention of conductor White, the Savannah Republican of Friday, half sheet, and find all the war news for that vicinity on Thursday in the following words:

"We have nothing new to report from our front. Yesterday all was quiet along our lines, scarcely a gun was heard through the day.

Persons who left Savannah on Saturday make a similar report for that day. Gen. Beauregard was reported on a visit to the city and was in conference with Gen. Hardee. —*Constitutionalist, Dec. 20th.*

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 22, 1864.

On motion of Mr. Pool, the bill to appropriate \$5,000 sterling for the relief of North Carolina prisoners of war, was taken up, and after the adoption of a substitute therefor (authorizing the Governor to purchase \$200,000 worth of cotton and tobacco for the same object, and if the shipping or sale of these articles should not be practicable, then to appropriate \$5,000) was taken up, put upon its several readings and passed.

Commissioners on the Insane Asylum reported favorably as to the management and condition of said institution, and recommended the passage of a bill appropriating \$500,000 per annum to its support for the next two years.

A communication was received from his Honor, the Chief Justice, declining, on the ground that the question would in all likelihood soon come before the Supreme Court, for adjudication, to give an opinion as to the right of the Confederate States to tax State bonds or notes.

The bill to appropriate \$500,000 per annum, for the next two years, for the support of the Insane Asylum, was then passed its third reading, the Senate refusing to accede to a proposed amendment by Mr. Berry, limiting the amount to \$250,000.

The bill authorizing his Excellency, the Governor, to order the State troops, in his discretion, beyond the limits of the State, being before the Senate;

Mr. Warren argued against its adoption, quoting from the State and Confederate constitutions, and Jefferson's writings, to show that the State had no right to send her troops beyond her limits, either by the act of her Executive or Legislative power. The effect of the bill would be tantamount to a turning over of the State troops to the Confederate service. 800,000 men ought to have been raised in the Confederacy east of the Mississippi, exclusive of Kentucky and Western Virginia, and allowing half that number to have been lost by the casualties of war, we should now have an army of 400,000. This we did not have, as every one knew; but still the fault could not be said to be with this State.

Mr. Bryson explained, that the bill was intended to enable the Governors to assist each other with their respective State forces when any State might be assailed by the public enemy.

Mr. Pool moved the matter be informally passed to the next session; to which the Senate assented.

The hour of two being at hand, the Senate proceeded to the Commons Hall to witness, in conjunction with the House, the inauguration of His Excellency, Z. B. Vance, Governor elect of the State; which ceremony, being over, the Senate retired to its chamber, and adjourned to 3 1/2 p. m. to day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A communication from the Chief Justice, in reference to the taxation of Confederate notes and bonds, was received, and sent to the Senate.

The Revenue bill, as amended in the House, was then sent to the Senate, requesting the concurrence of that body therein.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting bills for the relief of North Carolina prisoners of war, and to incorporate the N. C. Company of Chemists, with amendments, which amendments were concurred in by the House. A number of bills were then put upon their readings prior to the final reading.

The hour having arrived, a message was sent the Senate, inviting that body to seats in the Commons Hall, to witness the inauguration of his Excellency, the Governor. The Senate entering to a Hall, took their seats upon the right of the Speaker's desk, Speaker Mebane being invited to a seat thereat. The committee of arrangements, presiding the Judges of the Supreme Court and His Excellency Z. B. Vance, entered the Hall and the oaths of office were duly administered to his Excellency by the Chief Justice; after which the Governor delivered a brief address, stating his obligations to the generosity of the people for his re-election, declaring the past and future policy of his administration, and saying that he should know no party or partyism, but have for his friends his country's friends, and for his enemies her foes.

At the conclusion of the address, the Senate retired to their chamber, and the House adjourned to 3 1/2 p. m.

New Advertisements.

S. T. Harris, advertiser House and Lot for Sale, in Franklinton.
B. F. Powell, Auction and Commission Merchant, Warrenton.
Dr. H. P. Joyner advertises a desirable Residence for Rent near Raleigh.
James M. Towles will sell Leather at Auction to-morrow, Also Mountain utter, and Rent a Dwelling.
Classical and Mathematical School, W. C. Doub, Eagle Rock, Wake county.
A situation wanted as Teacher, Address A. B. W., Charlotte.
Carolina Belle Snuff—Kinsey & Ware, Raleigh.
Negro Hiring in Louisa, by P. S. Foster.

Hillboro' Recorder.

Our venerable contemporary, Dennis Heart, Esq., has leased the Hillboro' Recorder to Mr. J. M. Turrentine. Mr. Heart says: In consequence of failing health and the pressure of the times, I have found it necessary to enter into a new arrangement for the publication of the Recorder. To insure its regular appearance, I have made a lease to Mr. James M. Turrentine for the coming year, who assumes the position of editor and publisher. My interest in the establishment is not thereby diminished nor will my care over it be lessened, as I am employed to superintend the paper under the advice of Mr. Turrentine; but I shall be relieved from most of the labor and anxiety connected with the business, which seems to be necessary in my present state of health, while I shall continue to receive all the profits. I hope that renewed health and an improved state of affairs, will enable me to resume my original position at the end of the year.

DENNIS HEART.

THE YANKEE FLEET OFF MOBILE.—The Yankees say five of their gunboats in Mobile maintain a position along three and a half miles from the city. Near Dog river bar, a little below the city, the Confederates have important earthworks, off which lies the gunboat Morgan, the only one of their fleet which escaped capture in the engagement with Admiral Farragut.

From the State Journal.

From Newbern.

A friend has placed in possession of a file of late Newbern papers, from which we make the following extracts:

ADDITIONAL LIST OF DEATHS.—We publish the following, being all that we have thus far obtained in addition to the list published in our last, of deaths occurring in this District from Sept. 1st, to date:

Benson William	Birdall Watson
Betz J.	Co. Kitt Henry T
Curtis Eunice	Conley John
Cain C and child	Cramer Nelson P
Cadon Daniel	Considine Thomas R
Copp John	Dericks Wm
Dowdell John	Holland John
Ferrete Henry	Harvey John
Hurd Eugene	K. dall Geo W
Hall Henry	Kent John
Kendall G W Mrs	Suminski E W Q M D
King Otis A	Logue C L
Louis Wm	McGonick John
Lewis Wm Mrs & child	Myers James
M. Reynolds S T	Norris George
Matter J S	Osborne John
Near Edw	Parks Solomon
Petersen Moses	Roach Capt 12th Cav
Proctor Henry	Sturges Albert
Rodgers Edward	Sawyer Algernon S
Scammon	Shipman H W
Skidman Thomas	Thomas Wm
Thill L A	Wheeler Joseph
Williams John	Waterhouse — Telegraph Operator
Williams Geo	
Wright B F Mrs Dr	

Mills J says the whole number of deaths in the District from Yellow Fever "was but thirteen hundred." We think the number may be safely set at double that.

A boy passing through Broad St., between Craven and Front Sts., on Tuesday evening, about 7 o'clock, was beset by five desperadoes, and robbed of a silver watch.

THE BURNED DISTRICT.—Preparations are already being made by some of the late occupants of the burned district to rebuild on the former sites of their stores. Halbert & Co., and J. J. Schilling who propose new stores. Mr. J. Lewis has taken the building erected by Thompson & Hayten, directly opposite his old stand, and Mr. J. N. Allen has leased one of Mr. Suydam's stores on Hancock street.

We notice that carpenters are already at work to rebuild the fence around Christ Church Cemetery, which was pretty well demolished during the late conflagration. We are glad to make a note of it.

FIRE.—The officers' quarters near Fort Rowan, took fire on Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock, and was consumed. The amount of damage we have been unable to ascertain.

A. B. CHAPIN.—This Connecticut Yankee, formerly editor of the Carolina City Times, published in the woods, during the war, afterwards editor of the Goldsboro Independent, came into our lines just before the capture of Plymouth by the Confederates. He has since passed examination, and holds an appointment as Assistant Surgeon in the Hospital at Fort Macon.

The repairs upon the fence around the ancient Cemetery on Middle and Pollock streets, made necessary by the ravages of the fire, have been completed. It is now in a better condition than it was at the time New Bern was captured by our forces.

TURNED OVER AT LAST.—It is reported about town, but with what correctness we cannot say, that Col. John N. Whitford's regiment, 57th N. C., long operating on our frontier, from Kingston to Greenville, has been turned over to the rebel government, and ordered to Virginia. Should this prove true, which we are inclined to doubt, we venture the assertion, that Whitford's regiment of twelve hundred men, will dwindle into a mighty small squad, before it joins hands with Lee. Most of them enlisted to keep out of the war, as State Guards, and this act shows them what dependence is to be placed on the word of Zebulon B. Vance or Jefferson Davis.

AN EXODUS FROM SOMEWHERE.—Every thing which floats, that now arrives in this District, brings out a swarm of passengers. The Carolina, on her last trip, brought out 84 passengers to Beaufort, and the Perret to the same port, still later, brought as many more.

From Mississippi.

The Canton Mississippi has the annexed particulars of the raid through Yazoo and Holmes counties.

The enemy, with three regiments of cavalry, passed up between the Yazoo and Big Black rivers as far as Goodman, on the Mississippi Central Railroad. They struck the road first near Scott's ferry—disembarked and advanced to the bridge across Big Black for the purpose of destroying it. Here eighteen men, only ten of whom were armed, under Captain Harbold and Luents, Baugh and More held the 500 Yankees at bay for more than an hour. The little band came off safely, except Messrs. William Nicola and Green Allen, the former of whom was killed. The Yankees acknowledged a loss of four or five killed, among them a Major and about five wounded.

The enemy then crossed the bridge and destroyed about twenty feet of it, and retired up the road to Picken's station. At James Scott's place they destroyed everything. They cut all the bridges and destroyed the water tanks, &c., along the railroad. At Goodman's they burned some private and all the public property, including about 500 bales of government cotton, the road depot, &c.

They took no private property, except some mules and horses, on their march to Scott's Ferry. The house of a Mrs. Dixon was burned by one of her own negroes who decamped with the Yankees.

On Thursday Maj. Braddock with his battalion, after a desperate encounter, drove the second Wisconsin from the field. Several gunboats and transports from Vicksburg, carrying reinforcements and supplies, have reached Yazoo City, where the raiders have been forced by Colonel Griffith. They speak of holding the place until the country around can be "cleared." They cannot advance two miles from town without being fired on.

WANTED.—A situation either in a College or private family, by a lady of experience, competent of teaching a thorough English course, Mathematics included. Reference given if required.

Address: A. B. W., Charlotte, N. C.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR RENT.—The Commodious and desirable residence of Mr. F. P. Hayward, near the city of Raleigh, known as Silver Springs, with three hundred acres of land adjoining, is offered for the season. Apply to Dr. H. P. JOYNER, Raleigh, N. C.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TARRANT, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 22.—The enemy's fleet was driven off from shore during the gale yesterday, but this afternoon they reappeared in about their former number. Wind north-west. No demonstration to land.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Dec. 22.—Northern papers of the 20th, including evening edition of Baltimore American, received. The latest official dispatch from Thomas, dated near Spring Hill, Sunday, says, the enemy have been vigorously pursued but has hitherto avoided any attack.

Heads upon receiving more correct reports of the operations of the sixteenth, that Major Gen. Edward Johnson's division, with all brigade commanders, were captured in the works, besides destroying a brigade of the enemy's cavalry, capturing its commander, Brig. Gen. Rucker. Gen. Quail wounded and a prisoner.

Unofficial telegrams from Nashville, the nineteenth, say, rains so heavy to-day that little progress has been made. Forrest commands the enemy's rear guard.

Lincoln has ordered a draft of three hundred thousand troops.

Northern papers of the 19th, say Stanton's latest bulletin communicate an official dispatch from Sherman, dated the thirteenth, at Fort McAllister, which says it was captured, with the guns, galleons, armament and stores.

His left route on the Savannah river, three miles above the city—his right on Ogeechee at King's bridge. Sherman estimates the garrison at Savannah fifteen thousand. He regards the city as already gained.

Thomas official dispatch from the 14th says the enemy was pressed beyond Franklin that day; citizens of Franklin represent heads army completely demoralized.

Unofficial dispatches from Nashville report Fort killed at Murfreesboro' and fifteen hundred of his men captured.

From the Valley.

LYNCHBURG, Dec. 21.—Rensselaer's command engaged the enemy at Harrisonburg on yesterday, routing and defeating them. The enemy retreated and were pursued by Rensselaer's cavalry. Force of the enemy were supposed to number four thousand; we at Harrisonburg 1,500.

Gen. Brickeridge has fought the enemy successfully for two days at Marion. They have retreated from his front. Further movements unknown.

From the Roanoke.

Gen. Gatlin, Adjutant General, received on yesterday the following despatches from Gen. Leventhorpe, commanding our forces, in the vicinity of Fort Branch, on the Roanoke river: HAMILTON, Dec. 21, 1864.

Gov. VANCE.—Firing has commenced with my advance force. At least thirteen boats are within a few miles of Fort Branch.

C. LEVENTHORPE, Brigadier General.

SECOND DISPATCH.—The gunboats attacked us yesterday at Poplar Point, where they attempted to land. We fought them three hours and repulsed them with heavy loss. The fight is renewed to-day.

C. LEVENTHORPE, Brig. Genl.

Other advices say three gunboats were destroyed on the Roanoke, by our torpedoes.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The friends of Mrs. SARAH A. BARNAM, and her brother C. N. G. BARNAM, who was killed at the battle of Gettysburg, 1st July, 1863, are requested to attend their funeral, at the Methodist Church, in this city, at 3 o'clock, p. m., to-day, December 23, 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIFTY BOXES OF CALOINA BELLE SNUFF. FOR SALE BY KINSEY & WARE, Dec 22-47

SOLE LEATHER AT AUCTION. Will be sold, at Towles' Auction and Commission Store, on Saturday 24th inst., a large lot of well tanned Sole Leather, in quantities to suit purchasers.

ALSO.—At the same time, a small lot of Prime Mountain Butter and 8 or 10 bushels excellent Chestnuts, in quantities to suit families. JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt. Dec 23-47

A DWELLING HOUSE TO LET. I not disposed of privately before, I will rent out at public auction on Saturday the 24th inst., the comfortable two story house situated in the Southern part of the city, and lately occupied by Dr. A. Wicker Esq. It has all the necessary out houses and a good garden and lot attached. JAMES M. TOWLES, Auctioneer. Dec 23-47

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL. The next session of my School will commence on the 16th of January, 1865. Every advantage for a thorough and complete education will be secured by the pupils connected with the School. Board can be had for a limited number of pupils at moderate rates if early application be made. For particulars address: WILLIAM C. DOUB, Principal. Dec 23-47

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE. WARRENTON, N. C. Strict attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Produce, &c. R. F. POWELL.

REFERS TO. W. B. Hamlin & Son, Mobile, Ala. Bacon & Backer, Inc, Richmond, Va. R. H. Hamlin, Petersburg, Va. Greesh & Litchard, Raleigh, N. C. Dec 23-47

HOUSE AND TEN ACRE LOT FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF FRANKLINTON. On R & G R twenty-seven miles from Raleigh.

HALF INTEREST IN TWENTY SEVEN ACRES OF LAND in the town of Charlotte, N. C. The whole property will make about fifty splendid building lots.

Two other lots in the same town near Mr. Jno. P. Beas. Several likely negroes for sale or exchange for Cots. n. Apply to S. T. HARRIS, Esq. Dec 23-47

Charlotte, for further particulars Charlotte Bulletin copy free time.

I WILL hire in Louisa, on the 24th of January next, a number of Negroes belonging to various owners.

F. S. FOSTER.